ADDRESS OF HON. R. M. T. HUNTER. Dilivered before the Literary Societies of the Virginia Military Institute on the 3d of July, 1857.

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Senator Hunter, having accepted the invitation to address the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, reached Lexington on the 2d of July, and delivered his address en the morning of the 3d. To enable the immense crowd which had collected to hear his address, a rostrum was erected in the court-yard of the barracks, while the galleries of the barnacks furnished facilities for comfortable seats. A brilliant panoramic scene was that presented by the beauty and lovelicess of the ladies who honored the scenario with their presence. The exercises of the day were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Brown, of Au-gusta. The superintendent of the Institute, Cel. F. H. smith, then introduced Senator Hunter, of Virginia, who

when I received your invitation to deliver the address which is usual at the close of your follegiate course for the year, I feit that I ought not to lose the opportunity of communing with so large a portion of the youth of my State—young men who were probably to take a leading part in that generation to whose hands must soon be committed the destinies and the interests of that liberal old Commonwealth to which we are all bound by so many ties of duty and affection. Fit words kindly spoken at such a season as this would probably secure a more attentive hearing, and produce a more useful effect, than at any other period of your lives. For, surely, it must be a time for meditation and reflection when one is about to step forth from the microcosm of college life to enter upon that great world of which he has hitherto had but a distant prospect from his retired nook, and to take upon

that great world of which he has hitherto had but a distant prospect from his retired nook, and to take upon himself the responsibilities of manhood, with its attendant trials and difficulties, its cares and hopes.

The time, too, upon which we meet is suggestive of solemn thought, for to-morrow is the anniversary of the great occasion when we threw off the condition of colonial pupilage and subjection, to assume an independent place in the family of nations, and when a young people, with a becoming trust in themselves and a deeper faith in Providence, determined to stake their fortunes and hopes upon the event of a long and difficult war. This day, then, is to you a breathing spell in your passage from boyhood to man's estate, and to the American people who are about to pause in the active business of life.

day, then, is to you a breathing spell in your passage from boyhood to man's estate, and to the American people who are about to pause in the active business of life, that they may fake time for the celebration of this proud era in their history, and for grateful meditation upon all its consequences. What subject of thought, then, is so appropriate to the occasion as that of the past progress of the human race, the laws and means by which it was accomplished, and its hopes and destinies for the future. If the best study of mankind be man, what is there constructed with his history of more interest than the laws which have heretofore regulated and are hereafter to direct his progress?

When we compare the present state of the highest specimens of civilized, Christianized man with what he was in the earlier stages of his history, or with what is now known of the lowest condition of humanity in New Holland, or Africa, who can fail to be struck with the immense disparity of the two, or refrain from insquiring into the causes which have produced so great a difference. The most advantageous point of comparison for the lower tonditions of humanity is in regard to physical power; and yet, even here, how immeasurably superior is the cival distribution of humanity is in regard to physical power; and yet, even here, how immeasurably superior is the civality distribution of humanity is in regard to physical power; and yet, even here, how immeasurably superior is the civality distribution of humanity is in regard to physical power; and yet, even here, how immeasurably superior is the cival distribution of humanity is in regard to physical power; and yet, even here, how immeasurably superior is the cival distribution of humanity is in regard to physical power; and yet, even here, how immeasurably superior is the cival distribution of humanity is in regard to physical power; and yet, even here, how immeasurably superior is the cival distribution of humanity is in regard to physical power. The human frame of the savage in his nected with his history of more interest than the laws which have heretofore regulated and are hereafter to direct his progress?

When we compare the present state of the highest specimens of civilized, Christianized man with what he was in the earlier stages of his history, or with what is mow known of the lowest condition of humanity in New Holland, or Africa, who can fail to be struck with the immense disparity of the two, or refrain from inquiring into the causes which have produced so great a difference? The most advantageous point of comparison for the lower: and yet, even here, how immeasurably superior is the civilized inan to the savage in his mastery over matter! The frame of the savage may be armed with more physical strength, and his natural senses may be more acute, but the civilized man commands agencies which place him, in the scale of this comparison, as a giant to a pigmy. If physical strength be the test, the civilized man wields arms stronger than Milo's, and more numerous than those of Briarius; the individual capacity of the human frame has ceased to constitute even the unit of measure for his strength, but it is estimated rather in multiples of the power of the horse. He tunnels mountains, excavates hills for rivers, elevates weights, and carries burdens which, to the more unaided forms of savage men, would be as fixed and immovable as the everlasting hills. The power of unaided vision is probably greater in the savage than in the civilized man, and yet how much greater is its actual range with the latter than the former! The latter penetrates with his vision into the depths of space, defects worlds in luminous specks, and maps the very corrugations in the face of the moon, or with another face of his wondrous glass he reveals to microscopic view the sammated points, and the forms of minute infusorial ceils, of which the other is all unconscious, although he is surrounded by them in the daily walks of life. In the natural sense of touch the savage is the equal of the civilized man, but in

most minute secrets of animal and material organization, detects the combinations of the various elements which enter into the structure of bodies, counts the faces and measures the form of the crystals which compose the solid, and numbers the very pores which constitute the almost infinitesimal avenues through which organized bodies maintain their connexion with the outer air.

Of these great secrets of the Book of Nature the savage can have no conception, because his unaided senses are incapable of detecting them. But the superiority of the civilized man in regard to this sense does not end here. It is he whose sensitive and delicate touch so casts the lights and shadows, and so handles the forms and colors of objects, as to give a truthful and beautiful expression to thoughts, feelings, and emotions, of which every human soul is conscious, but no human tongue can utter. Thus he opens up new avenues of communion amongst men, and translates in all their beauty whole chapters from the Book of Nature to the human understanding. With the more attentive habits of hearing to which he is trained in his hunter state, the savage may perceive sounds which could not be detected by his cultivated neighbor, but how much larger is the sense of hearing in its real capacity in the latter than in the former † It is the civilized man who through this sense learns to resolve sound into its original elements and combine them into new mich proper into new propers and combine them into in the former? It is the civilized man who through this case learns to resolve sound into its original elements, and compare and combine them into new and contiful forms of music and of speech. It is he who thus learns to trace the relationships of his race through their languages, and to improve their means of communicating with each other. It is he, too, who understands how to modulate the wave by which sound breaks upon the ear, so as to make it sensible of the hidden harmonies which nature breathes in secret around us, and which stir the human soul to its immost depths, arousing or composing its passions as with the fascination of some mysterious spell. In, powers of locomotion, there can be no comparison between the two; the cripple of civilized society may passess bimself of means which would enable him to outstrip the swift-footed Achilles, not merely for minutes, or hours, but for days and weeks would enable aim to outstrp the swip-noted actinites, not merely for minutes, or hours, but for days and weeks together. The imprisoned power of steam, like true genius scaled up by the wise man of the eastern fable, may be turned loose by a child, and give that child means of motion and action, by which he may leave the bird behind him in his flight, and bear away the burden, under which the elephant himself would stagger.

We have seen what are the differences between the two states of man as regards his power over matter; when we come to compare them intellectually in wisdom and knowledge, in compreheusion of himself and the great scheme of nature, the comparison is still more favorable for the cultivated being. Compare the last with his rule prototype, as he was known in the earlier periods of authentic history, or place him alongside the authentic history, or place him alongside the of New Holland, the Hottentot of South Africa, Bushmen of New Holland, the Hottentot of South Africa, or even the root-diggor of our own continent; and in what words shall we attempt to measure the difference? The one without settled habitation or home; the other building palaces to be monuments of skill and ingenuity, so contrived as to minister to the pleasures of all the senses, and so formed as to gratify the love of the beautiful. The one with almost less of providence than the beaver or the ant, and without arts other than those which may be necessary to ever his fish or catch his The one without settled habitation or home; the other building palaces to be monments of skill and ingensity, and the people, as a sectety, have something to say in the beaver or the ant, and without arts other than those which may be necessary to spear his fish, or each his may be necessary to spear his fish, or each his may be necessary to spear his fish, or each his may be necessary to spear his fish, or each his may be necessary to spear his fish, or each his may be necessary to spear his fish, or each his may be necessary to spear his fish, or each his may be necessary to spear his fish, or each his which may be necessary to spear his fish, or each his spear of the sp

monarchies of the world, as they have been called, undoubtedly ministered to man's progress by bringing more people unsier the protecting shadow of one government, and by increasing the means of peaceful intercourse between them. If the Assyrian descended from his native mountains a hunter and a robber, he in time acquired the arts of those whom he subdued, and built cities and-left monuments of his skill upon the plains, whose remains, even at this day, are the wonders of the world. The Persian brought nations from the extreme East into peaceful association with a portion of the western world, and planted the seed of the old civilization to be hybridized by the stronger and wilder germ of the new. The Maccolina, in his turn, restored the Persian his gift with interest, and carried with his arms Greckan arts and letters almost to the confines of India itself. Alexandria, in a first of the confines of India itself. Alexandria, in their modes of thought and culture, and became new tentres from which the light of Grecian arts and letters to the confines of the great and the productions of human labor, and the accumulated commodities which constitute capital, have had scant justice done them in a moral point of view. The vast services which the merchant has rendered to mankind in relation to his material comforts which we see so many evidences around us, what may we not act when the wonderful progress of which we see so many evidences around us, what may we not art so the wonderful progress of which we see so many evidences around us, what may we not art so the wonderful progress of which we see so many evidences around us, what may we not reven at this day, are the wonders of his sakill upon the plains, whose remains, even at this day, are the wonders of the world. The Persian brought mations from the means and planted the seed of the old civilization and meral improvement of the progress of an accumulate to the world the world of the productions of meral series of an accumulate the civilization and meral improvem radiated, until they penetrated the whole of the Roman

It is, perhaps, from the date of this conquest that the It is, perhaps, from the date of this conquest that the republic of letters first acquired its cosmopolite character, and established the foundation of a universal empire. States, dynasties, and human governments have fallen fast and thick to decay, and perished beneath the footsteps of the human race in its exodus from the past to the present, but the empire of letters has been one and indivisible, since its foundations were first laid by Grecian genius upon its imperishable ideals of truth and beauty. There have been times, it is true, when its fortunes were clouded, and its star scenned to be dim, but times were clouded, and its star scenned to be dim, but they were periods of obscuration, not of decline, for when the dougl passed from its face it shone with un-dying lights as of oid.

when the aloud passed from its face it shone with undying lights as of oid.

If the Macedonian of Grecian conquest first established firmly the foundations of the great corporation of letters, the Roman may be said to have performed the same office for that of State, or rather for the institution of municipal government. The Roman is the great organizing genius of human history. He made the early commencements of public law in his ferial rites, and he built up municipal governments and States wherever he went. To him the State was everything, the individual was nothing; he cleared the way with fire and sword, that he might lay the foundations of his social fabric deep and secure, and he endeavored to submit everything to the inexorable power of his human law. The learned historian of the Decline and Fall pauses in his history to show how all-pervading and searching in its scrutiny was the power of the Roman government, and how impossible it was for a criminal to evade its pursuit. He sowed the seeds of municipal government, or of that form in which the people, as a society, have something to say in the government, so wide and deep that the institution could no more be cradicated or destroyed. To the progress of his race he contributed not only the increased opportunities for communication between the one hundred millions of people who were peaceably associated under his dominion, but also his laws: and this improvement in the form of human government—a form which, as I said before, could no more be cradicated or destroyed. His own empire was dismembered and dissolved, his nationality was lost, and his power passed away before the storm of barbarians could not destroy. These muniments which barbarians could not destroy. These muni-

or even of a Newton! And if all this has been chiefly accomplished through man's power of acquisition from his fellow, who can say where his conquests are to end? The power of original conception is one thing, that of comprehension or understanding is another. In man the first is far more limited, if indeed it exists at all, than the latter. He can and does comprehend conceptions which Deity alone could have criginated; and day by day, as he unthreads the great purposes and schemes of creation, he is growing, by additions from the Divine mind itself.

is growing by additions from the Divine mind itself.

Now, it must be manifest to the most common observer that man's means to accumulate this capital stock of ideal wealth, and to communicate it to his fellow, is far greater at present than at any period of his past history. The art of printing has made it impossible for any one hereafter to inflict upon the world the loss that was occasioned by the burning of the Alexandrian library. The numerous public libraries, and the multiplied copies of valuable books in the hands of individuals, relieve us from all apprehensions of this sort for the future. We of valuable books in the hands of individuals, relieve us from all apprehensions of this sort for the future. We no longer depend upon imperfect heiroglyphic signs and the esoteric doctrine of priests, who believe that truth is a thing too good for the common herd, and a possession to be confined to a few. Nor have the means of intercourse and communication between men ever been here-tofore comparable to what they now are. Within the last century—within the last half-century even—they have increased more than they did through a flight of ages before. But, above all, the great corporations into which a German philosopher has aptly resolved human society, and by which man's progress is conducted, were never so active and powerful as now. One of these corporations, according to his nomenclature, is that of the church.

I have already adverted to the agencies of the Christian

step, and may say, with the ancient mariner, that he passes like "night from land to land," to exchange not passes like "night from land to land," to exchange no merely the productions of the lands of different and dis

merely the productions of the lands of different and age tant people, but, in some sort, the productions of their minds also, their modes of thought and moral culture. If the wild hordes which roam, each in its respective circuit, over the plateau of Central Asia, know anything beyond the narrow boundaries of their own horizon, it is probably due to the Hindoo, Hebrew, and Armenian mer-chants, who scale its steeps to satisfy something more chants, who scale its steeps to satisfy something more than the physical necessities of those people.—That the dencated, intelligent Anglo-Saxon merchant, whether of the senior or junior branches of the family, is a prime agent in the work of human civilization, no one would be disposed to deny. If the obligations of the world to commerce have been so great in past times, what are we to expect from it with all its increased powers for the future? If the periplus of Hanno the Carthagenian, or that of Nearchus the Great, were so important in their day, what shall we say to the voyages of public exploration, or even of private adventures, by which now we so often circle the globe itself? If the commercial marine of an tiquity, which so slowly and cautiously felt its way along the shores of the Mediterranean, did great good, what are we to expect from those lines of occan steamers which find a path everywhere upon the boundless deep, and reduce to days and weeks the time of circuits of human intercourse which formerly would have been either impossible, or else required months and years for their accomplishment? Indeed, there are none of the agencies of human society which have increased more in favor and efficiency than this. chants, who scale its steeps to satisfy something me

than this.

I believe it was Frederick the Great of Prussia who said it he was King of France not a gun should be fired in Europe without his leave. The day seems to have now come when the union of but a few capitalists would be sufficient to realize so proud a boast; for they hold in their hands the sinews of pence and war, and it is almost by their leave that either is made. That the commercial

THE WASHINGTON UNION.

The control of the second se

for Chili with sugar.

The heavy rains have lately interfere! with the exploration of the line of railroad from Panta Arenas to San Jose.

We copy the following from the Panama Star of July 4 Through the kindness of the telegraph operator we have been placed in possession of the latest intelligence from Nicaragua, by which it appears that the departure of Walker has by no means tended to restore peace to

of Walker has by no means tended to restore peace to that unhappy country.

The steamer Thannes arrived at Aspinwall from Greytown on the evening of the 21st, with six cabin passengers and sixteen fillibusters. The news brought by the steamer is, that Castillo Viejo has been much improved and strengthened, and the vicinity is under cultivation. Chillon and Mendez, of the Leon party, have two thousand men at Leon, and Martinez, of the Chamorista party, has one thousand, to which point he was removing the arms and ammunition from Rivas. Gen. Camas was at Rivas, but without any force.

The effort of the council at Leon to elect a President was unsuccessful, and Rivas still holds the nominal possession of Provisional President. Bonta was military governor of the department of Rivas. Rivas would not receive or act in concert with the allied generals.

Martinez had sent a message to them stating that he would be ready to take possession of the river on the 1st of July. A cellision between the Leon party, who from Walker, and the Chamoristas, was expected to make place at an early day.

INMAN AFFAIRS. - The St. Paul (Minnesota) Pioneer of the 7th instant gives the particulars of the shooting (by Mr. Flandrau, agent for the Sioux, assisted by United States soldiers from Fort Ridgely) of a son of the Indian States somers from ron largery chief, Ink-pa-du-ta, the noted leader of the band of tut-threat savages whose depredations in that Territory have recently been recorded. The Pioneer says:

"He is the identical savage who dragged Mrs. "He is the identical savage who dragged Mrs. Noble from the lodge of the Yankton chief who purchased her, and after having satisfied his hellish appetite, beat her to death with clubs. His punishment was well deserved. The two Indians who accompanied Ink-pa-du-ta's son fled, it is supposed, to the old chief's camp on Skonk Lake. It was feared by many persons at the agency that he would seek to avenge his son's death, by attacking the frontier settlements.

frontier settlements.

"A great deal of dissatisfaction existed among the Indians, caused by the prompt retailation of the agest in terminating the career of the munderer.

"There was but a small force of soldiers at Fort Ridge-

"There was but a small force of acidiers at Fort Rid ly, and this seemed to encourage the Indians in assum a bold and haughty tone. Mr. Brown, however, a Major Sherman's battery of flying artillery, twenty me below Fort Ridgely, on Friday; they would reach agency on Sunday, and their presence would undoubted produce a change in the conduct of the Indians."

California Wagos Road.—The company under the command of Col. Leach—whose stores, &c., arrived here on Saturday last on the steamer Alice—were to leave the Mississippi river, opposite Memphis, on Monday last The train consists of forty-two wagons. About 150 mea compose the entire company. They will probably reach here this evening or to-morrow.

[Little Rock Democrat, July 4.]

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1857

Eg-Mr. HENRY M. LEWIS, Montgomery, Alabama, is our general travelling agent for the States of Alabama and Technesse, switted by C. F. Lewis, Jakes O. Lewis, and Sancia D. Lewis.

gg-Mr. Island E. James, No. 182 South Tenth street, Philadelphia is our general travelling agent, assisted by Ws. H. Wild, John Collins, James Demins, J. Hambert, R. S. James, Taon D. Nos, R. W. Monson, E. W. Willer, Wu. L. Watterskas, Alex H. Carson, D. K. Michitz, Ilex, F. Swatz, T. Ashiban, and P. Davis.

gg-Mr. C. W. James, No. I Harrison street, Chaclimati, Ohio, is our general collecting agent for the Western States and Texas, societed by H. J. Thomas, William H. Thomas, Them. M. James, Ur. A. L. Chille, Grooms Monnes, and Bichard Learn. Becomps of either will be good.

A GREAT SPEECH.

We commence to-day the publication of the speech delivered at Lexington, Virginia, on the 3d instant, by Hon. R. M. T. Hunter. The conclusion of the speech will appear in our next issue. It will be read with the liveliest pleasure by the numerous admi-rers of the distinguished senate, for in many re-spects it is fully equal to his happiest and most remarkable efforts. To use the language of our cotemporary of the South Side Depocrat, "we have seldom presented to our readers a richer treat than is contained in this remarkable address. Rarely, if ever, within the same compass has been gathered such a wealth of thought-treasure, such a store of classical allusion, united with such a fund of felicitous and scholarly diction."

MAJOR DAVID HUBBARD, OF ALABAMA. Seeing that our old friend Gen. Geo. S. Houston. with whom we had served in Congress, had been renominated, we noticed the fact in the Union, and made some remarks expressive of our kind feelings, and in accordance with the friendly relations which had long existed between us. In doing so, however, we have, greatly to our regret, and certainly most unintentionally, wounded the feelings of a gentleman whom we have not the pleasure of knowing, and who was not in our thoughts when we penned the few words to which he takes exception. We certainly were under the impression that Gen. Houston was returned to Congress in 1851 with great unanimity. It appears from the table of votes, as furnished us by Major Hubbard, that we were mistaken. We publish his letter to us, and make the correction with pleasure. We ask him, at the same time, to do us the justice to believe that as we had no earthly motive, so we certainly had no intention, to reflect upon him, or upon any one else, in what we said concerning Gen. Houston.

The Major says that, by "implication, we traduce him;" that we "disparage him;" and speaks of "attacks," "misstatements," "making war upon him"— and all because we said a few friendly words in commendation of a gentleman whom we had long known, and whom his constituents had repeatedly honored by re-elections to Congress. We alluded to no one else; we thought of no one else; and could not, and did not, therefore, by "implication" or otherwise, intend to say anything to reflect upon any one else. And we are perfectly willing to trust to the "sober second thought" of Major Hubbard himself to acquit us of all unkind intention towards him.

The following is the letter alluded to:

Kentock, Ala., July 1, 1857.

Elitor of the Union, Washington, D. C.:

We have received, via Greytown, Costa Rica papers to the 10th June:

There had been great rejoicings, balls, banquets, illuminations, religious feasts, and other manifestations on account of the termination of the war. Several of the fillibusters found their way to the public ball, where they be fillibusters found their way to the public ball, where they be fillibusters found their way to the public ball, where they be a filled their shad always been their best friends. General Camss remained in Nicaragua as commandering the fillibusters of the Costa Rica forces, and was endeavoring to settle amincably the difficulties pending between the two countries.

The government has been receiving reinforcements of arms and ammunition, and explicits soon to command 10,000 effective men, armed with Migherifies.

The desertar from Walker have found various employments; upwards of a hundred of them are working on farms and others acting as perfers and servants. They have published a document expressive of their gratitude for their kind reception by the Costa Ricauss.

The half reception by the Costa Ricauss.

The maritime and commercial report of Punta Aremss has been very favorable during the month of May. One hundred and five thousand duintals of coffee have been exported, the price of which has been about \$11 59 per quintal, several vessels being obliged to leave, unable to purchase cargo, although there are still about eight thousand for the same doubles are also been exported at 22 cents per pound, besides a large quantity of pear's shells, wood, &c., and the barque David Thomas has just sailed for Chill with sugar.

The heavy rains have lately interfered with the explications.

Counties.	Houston.		Hubbard.
auderdale		2 7 Pm	715
imestone	- 753		437
forgan	- 603		432
Valker	- 499	(OFFICE OFFICE	213
ranklin	- 797.		1,033
Inrion	- 216		685
awrence	- 697		723
Inncock	- 11	majority	28
	-		-

4.730 Houston's majority, 462. Thus, it will be seen by in Houston's majority, 462. Thus, it will be seen by inspection of a copy from the published official vote in the district in 1852, where above 9,000 votes were polled, only 234 votes changed would have sustained my course, and changed the result. And this you call nearly unanimous! Permit me to ask you what satisfaction you derive from publishing statements so inconsistent with truth! What good can it do you to disparage a man who never harmed you; who for forty years has sustained his party; who shed his blood on the battle-fields in defence of his course; and ed his party; who shed his blood on the battle-fields in defence of his country to perpetuate the very liberty you now enjoy, of the value of which you seem unconscious! You know me not, and yet, by implication, traduce me, and I am at a loss to account for such conduct. No party editor has the right (even if he publishes the truth) to make war upon one of his party to assist another in a contest. It has always been held as "foul play," much less is ir right, to publish statements to the prejudice of one not authorized by fact. It is due to the democrats who then so unanimously supported me that I should repet this misstatement. Have you any more compromises for the South, that you desire to degrade those not likely to acquiesce in them? If you have you will be apt to have more opposition in the next: for by your attacks and others of like character you have constrained me to appeal again to the "sober second thought" of the 10,000 voters among whom you suppose 4,268 southern-rights oters among whom you suppose 4,268 southern-rights lemocrats form so contemptible a portion.

DAVID HUBBARD.

EMIGRATION TO KANSAS.

The Herald of Freedem of the 27th ult. estimate the influx of population to Kansas the present season at 30,000, and is of opinion that before winter sets in 100,000 will have been added to the permanent population of the Territory. Meantime the human current pours on with undiminished volume. Many stop in western Missouri, and others continue on t northern Texas. There is a regular stream of congration flowing south through Lawrence and other daces in Kansas, says the Herald, to the number of hundreds a day, looking for a warmer climate.

The democratic party in Maine have entered upo the political campaign with a spirit characteristic their palmiest days. The late convention, (says the Boston Post.) gathering in an unusually busy season numbered over 630 delegates; and their harmony and their good judgment in selecting their candi dates, angur the best feeling in the ranks of the

The Chicago Times says that on the day of Gov foneral the principal hotels in that city displayed flogs a half-mast, in token of respect to the memory of the de-